

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2155.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £3,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, London.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. J. DAVENPORT, Esq. L. P. SNEECKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIKES, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—E. W. CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
- 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors may not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1889.

Intimations.



FOR THE RACES.

FASHIONABLE TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERS COATINGS, VESTINGS, SILK and MERINO HOSIERY, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS LINEN COLLARS, DERBY SCARFS, GOODWOOD TIES, TERA and FELT HALTS, BOOTS, SHOES, GLOVES, &c., &c.

FOR THE RACES.

RACING JACKETS and CAPS, (SILK or SATIN), RIDING BREECHES, RIDING BOOTS and TOPS, RACING and other SADDLES, SADDLE CLOTHS, BRIDLES and BITS, SUITS of CLOTHING, RIDING WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, and all STABLE REQUISITES.

FOR THE RACES.

JAUNAY'S CHAMPAGNES, "ROYAL BLEND" and "SPECIALLY SELECTED" WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GIN, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, EMPIRE PALE ALES, EMPIRE EXTRA STOUT, FINEST BRANDS of CIGARS, and CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS.

ALSO,

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of SMOKER'S REQUISITES.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1889.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY

OF WINTER COATINGS TWEED, and DRESS SUITING, TROUSERS and ULSTER TWEEDS.

A very stylish selection.

OUR OUTFITTING STOCK is ALSO COMPLETE in SEASONABLE GOODS.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL).

Hongkong, 14th January, 1889.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

SADDLERY AND STABLE Sundries

Suitable for the training season.

NICHOLLS' BEST RACING SADDLES.

Jockey Whips, Light Racing Reins, &c., &c., Black and Brown Pony Harness.

Also,

Driving Gloves, Knitted Gloves with Leather Fingers, Mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, Carriage Wraps, and Warm Clothing of all kinds suitable for Early Morning Wear at Race Course. Rain Coats, Umbrellas, and Rubber Over-shoes, Riding Boots and Tops.

Orders now being taken for Racing Colours.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1889.

W. BREWER.

HAS just received and is showing in his New Store opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEW LADIES' WALKING SHOES, French.

BOOTS.

NEW CHILDREN'S SHOES and BOOTS.

NEW LADIES' TENNIS SHOES.

NEW MEN'S.

MEN'S, CALF and KID SHOES.

BOOTS.

All very reasonable in price.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

W. BREWER'S

CHEAP PRINTING OFFICE,

Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

USEFUL, CURIOUS AND ENTERTAINING BOOKS.

PAYNE'S Business Letter Writer and Book of Commercial Forms, 5s.

Burdett's Heroic Recitations, 40 cts.

Burdett's Gardner's Stamp Speeches, 40 cts.

Burdett's French & Yankee Recitations, 40 cts.

De Voe's Wit and Humour, 40 cts.

Burdett's Dutch Dialect Recitations, 40 cts.

Burdett's New Comic Recitations, 40 cts.

Snares of New York; its tricks and traps 75 cts.

Humours of Ventriquilism, 25 cts.

Madame Juno's Dream Book, 40 cts.

Popular Recitations, 20 cts.

Joe Green's Visit to New York, 20 cts.

Uncle Sam's Black Jokes, 20 cts.

Wilson's Ball Room Guide, 75 cts.

Houdin's Conjurer, 75 cts.

Lessons in Horse Judging, 75 cts.

Modern Bar Tender's Guide, 75 cts.

Dunbar's Complete Book of Etiquette, 75 cts.

Practical Guide to Scene Painting, \$1.50.

How to make up for the Stage, 25 cts.

Bad Memory made Good, 25 cts.

How I became a Ventriquilist, 20 cts.

Napoleon's Oracle, 20 cts.

The Poker Primer, 20 cts.

Tricks on Travellers, 20 cts.

Drummer's Yarns—Fun on the Road, 20 cts.

Gipsy Queen Dream Book, 20 cts.

Brother Jonathan's Jokes, 20 cts.

Fun Everlasting, 20 cts.

W. POWELL & CO.

RACES! RACES! RACES!

NEW GOODS Specially Imported for the RACES are arriving by the next English Mail and Steamship Glenlyon.

RACE SCARFS, BOWS, ROSETTES, JACKETS and CAPS made to any combination of colours. BRIDLES TRIMMED.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 26th January, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"ANCONA"
will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1889.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE A. L. British Bark.

"JOHN NICHOLSON,"
W. Quine, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A. L. American Ship.

"PACTOLUS,"
Burnham, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship.

"STATE OF MAINE,"
G. Small, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PENINSULAR," Captain H. Wyatt, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for LONDON via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing. Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PARTHIA"
3,167 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 5 P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on 4th April.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with San Francisco and Pacific Coast Ports by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$160.00
To San Francisco 175.00
To all Common Ports in Canada 175.00
and the United States 230.00
To Liverpool 300.00
To London 305.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 6th March.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1889.

Mails.

ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Feb., at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, 350.00
available for 6 months 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1889.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 17th day of February, 1889, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BRAUNSCHWEIG," Capt. H. Bader, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 1 p.m., on the 16th of February, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a large and strong crew.

For further particulars apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at NOON, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, 350.00
available for 6 months 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day.

Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1889.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

ESCAPULAR MINERAL WATER
DIRECT FROM THE SPRING.
A Pure and Palatable Aperient.

It is recommended for the following reasons.
It is richer in Sodium and Magnesium salts,
and therefore a smaller dose is required than
with any other Aperient Water.
It is less unpleasant to take and is painless in
its action.
Its action as a liver stimulant is direct and
effective.

It is perfectly safe for children or for persons
of weak constitution.

HUNYADI JANOS.
MINERAL WATER,
QUARTS AND PINTS.

FRIEDRICH SHALL
VICHY, CELESTINS,
&c., &c., &c.

(Telephone No. 60.)
22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 11th February, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.

FAMILY, DISPENSING, & GENERAL
CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.

Importers and Exporters of MANILA CIGARS,
SEEDSMEN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS
and
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

BUSINESS ADDRESSES:
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY,
SHANGHAI.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
TIENTSIN.

THE BOTICA INGLESA, MANILA.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, FOO CHOW.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

BIRTHS.

At Makalee Terrace, Shanghai, on the 1st
February, 1889, the wife of W. H. ANDERSON,
of a daughter.

At 29, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 3rd
February, 1889, Mrs. S. VOELKEL, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chinan Fu, North-China, of Acute Pulmonary
Tuberculosis, on the 15th of January,
Mrs. W. B. HAMILTON, of the American Pres-
byterian Mission, aged 22 years.

At Yokohama January 31st, 1889, STANLEY
MIDDLEBROOK, youngest child of Rev. and Mrs.
Booth.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 5th
February, 1889, JEREMIAH MCCARTHY, aged 50
years.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

LOSS OF THE "GLENCOE."

LONDON, February 7th.

The Glen line steamer "Glencoe" has sunk
after collision off Beachy Head; 54 people were
drowned. The steamer was in ballast.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

February 8th.

America has agreed to a conference upon
the state of Samoa and has recalled the Consul
who has divergent views from the Government.
Meantime Germany will abstain from acts of
warfare.

BI-METALLISM.

It is semi-officially stated that the United
States Government is prepared to consider any
British proposals upon the bi-metallic question.

(From Straits Times.)

BOULANGER'S ELECTION.

BERLIN, January 29th.

The Berlin Press regards the election of General
Boulangier for Paris as an evil augury for the
Republic, but is silent as to whether it is likely
to hasten war.

FRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, January 29th.

Monsieur Floquet forthwith introduces a bill
in the Chamber to render penal placatory
intrigues, also a bill reviving the "Scrutiny de
liste" in the arrondissements.

OUR DEFENCES.

LONDON, January 29th.

Mr. Stanhope in a speech announced that the
great work of the coming Session would be the
improvement of the land and sea defences of the
Empire. He rejoiced that our inferior position
would enable us to dispense with the burden of
conscription.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The returns of the number of visitors to the City
Hall Museum for the week ending Feb. 10th, are:
—Europeans 222, Chinese 7,526; total, 7,748.

The Chinese Times says that H.E. the Viceroy
Li Hung-Chang has much improved in health,
and is able to perform his multifarious duties as
usual.

The Hongkong Literary Society will hold their
annual meeting this evening at 8.30, at 18, Bank
Buildings, when there will be a debate on "The
advantages and disadvantages of travel."

MESSRS. Russell & Co. inform us that the E.
and A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tamada* left Port
Darwin for this port on the 8th inst., and may
be expected to arrive on the 17th.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge,
No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall,
Zetland Street, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at
5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are
cordially invited.

THE convention signed at Chefoo on the 1st
of December last for the junction of the Chinese
telegraphic lines with those of Tongking, has,
says the *N. C. Daily News*, received the ratifica-
tion of the Emperor of China.

THE Canton river steamer *Pasig* was docked at
Aberdeen yesterday, doubtless for the purposes
of survey in connection with the Government
inquiry which has been going on at the Harbour
department these past few days.

We have the best authority for stating that the
Praya Reclamation Scheme will be carried out
on the basis of the original agreement with a
few modifications, entered into by the local
Government and the Marine lot-holders, a
decision to that effect having been arrived at by
the Executive Council on Saturday afternoon.
We shall shortly be in a position to give full
particulars of this important measure.

THE *Bukha Shimpoo* publishes a list of 63
Japanese banks, with their capital and the
dividends paid for the latter half of 1888. They
range from the Tokio 15th National Bank with
a capital of yen 17,826,000 to the Yushui, Bitchu,
Bank with a capital of yen 30,000, and the
dividends from 17 per cent. paid by the Fuijii,
Titiomi, to 2 per cent. paid by the Ishikawa 8th
National. Only 17 banks paid less than 10 per
cent. Five Exchanges are also mentioned, their
dividends being respectively 65, 24, 14, 12, and
8 per cent.

THE *Chinese Times* hears that the Shanghai
Taotai has engaged through the Maritime
Customs a special engineer to work the *An Ding*,
the large dredger now in Shanghai. The vessel is
to commence operations on the Woosung Bar
without delay, and ere long we hope she will
cut a channel giving 25 feet of water at high
tide. It is a piece of good fortune, after all the
discussion, much exertion, and reams of corre-
spondence, the necessary work is to be
accomplished at last.

Bye and bye Hongkong will be as full of lawyers
as a dog is of ticks. There are about nineteen
English solicitors, besides half-a-dozen barristers,
&c., and still some born fool at home keeps
shipping them out. The latest addition to the
ranks of the "Devil's Own" is a bashful young
gentleman named Prynce. Mr. Prynce is going to
be with Mr. Holmes. At the urgent request of
the Attorney-General he was this morning
put upon the list and anybody now asking him
how he likes Hongkong is liable to get a bill for
\$25 for legal opinions.

THE *Chinese Times* says, in reference to the
Shanghai Taotai, that the Shanghai
Customs a special engineer to work the *An Ding*,
the large dredger now in Shanghai. The vessel is
to commence operations on the Woosung Bar
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It is stated that the Japanese Government
propose establishing a Consulate at Odessa, with
a view to facilitating trade between Japan and
Russia.

THE *N. C. Daily News* hears that M. Thénvenet,
the chief of the engineering staff of the French
Syndicate, has been made a mandarin of the
third rank.

A RUMOUR was current among the Chinese to-
day to the effect that Captain Deane will shortly
go to Perak to succeed Sir Hugh Low as Resi-
dent there.

THE Master of Napier, who succeeds the Hon.
P. Le Poer Trench as First Secretary of the
British Legation at Tokio, is expected in Japan
at the end of this month.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the
Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steam-
ship *Parthia*, from Vancouver, arrived at Yoko-
hama on the 9th inst. on her way to Shanghai
and Hongkong.

THE British corvettes *Constance* and *Satellite*
arrived at Nagasaki from Kobe on the 1st inst.;
the former vessel left on the 6th for Shanghai
and the latter for Yokohama; whence she is to
proceed to this port.

THE woman who jumped into the Harbour last
week and was rescued by P.C. 33, McDougall,
was today bound over to be of good behaviour.
Mr. Wodehouse spoke in high terms of
McDougall's bravery, and promised to report it.

ACCORDING to the *Shin Pao* the Chinese
Minister to London has been appointed to the
high post of Governor of Kwantung and pending
his arrival from London the Governor-General
Chang Chih-tung will also hold the post of
Governor.

THE *Nagasaki Express* reports the arrival at
that port of the U. S. S. *Omaha* from Shanghai
on the 1st inst., en route to Chemulpo, where she
is expected to remain about a month. She sailed
on the 5th taking Mr. H. A. Dinsmore, U. S.
Minister to Corea, back to his post.

A STIFF breeze sprang up after dark on Saturday,
and by eleven o'clock there was quite a heavy
sea on in the Harbour. Several sampans were
swamped or smashed against the Praya wall,
and at Yau-ma-tei, a baby being lost in one. At
least one launch filled, and no boats could
put off, but no other casualties occurred.

At the Sanitary Board to-morrow the orders of
the day will be:—

Sanding Orders under Section 12 of The
Public Health Ordinance, 1887, for the guidance
of the Sanitary Surveyor.

Five Laws under Sub-section 19 of Section 13
of The Public Health Ordinance, 1887.

We learn from Shanghai exchanges that the
China Inland Mission was recently advised of
another remittance from London of £700, making
£2,200 in all, for the famine fund.

Of this amount, £1,200 have been remitted to Shan-
tung where the suffering is severe. This sum is
to be distributed by the English Baptist
Missionaries in Chingchow district. Another
sum of £1,000 is being forwarded to Dr.
Nevels at Chefoo for distribution by Mr.
Laughlin.

OUR Tientsin contemporary reports that the
weather has been intensely cold lately. Snow
fell on the 13th January, and continued with
intervals until the 15th, covering the country to
a depth of 14 inches. The sports advertised to
take place at the New Racecourse had incon-
sequence to be postponed. The river Peiho
was, on January 10th, solidly frozen over, with
some few breaks here and there only, and at
places the ice was so thick that carts could cross
from one bank to the other. The river was un-
usually low, even for the winter season.

THE public of Hongkong have had one oppor-
tunity during the last six weeks or so—apart from
the performance of *Idolatria*,—of visiting a public
entertainment. The opportunity offered itself
on Saturday night, when Madame Korff and
Mlle. Maillard, both trained musicians, gave a
concert at the City Hall. The public responded
by filling about three quarters of a row of chairs,
and listening frigidly to the echoing melody
which floated from the stage into the empty
vestibule. Both artists did their best, and a
well-chosen programme was fully gone through,
but we hardly think there will be a second
performance. A small and good concert is
thrown away on Hongkong, a leg show is what
takes here.

SAYS the *Chinese Times*: The quantity of sam-
shu sent from Kaiping to Peking, also made
around Tientsin, has become surprisingly large.
Either the consumption is increasing, or the new
distilleries have eclipsed the older and more local
still. The quantity of carts seen on the road
containing the bamboo baskets which are full of
the spirit is notable, and often a string of cargo
carts, laden with samshu, may be passed on
route to the capital. We should think that if
ever local industries adopt Western arts, that a
properly fitted distillery plant would not only be
profitable, as the liquor would not only be manu-
factured more economically but would be better
flavoured, less fiery and more wholesome, should
deserve attention. If the matter is investigated
it will be found that the production of wine and
spirit from millet has attained enormous pro-
portions in the country around and in the Kaiping
districts.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

IMPORTANT TO OPIUM DEALERS.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in the
case of *Leung A. Hui v. the Queen*. Mr.
Francis, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, represented
the appellant at the hearing last month, and the
Attorney General, instructed by the Crown
Solicitor, defended.

The Chief Justice said:—This is an appeal
from the Police Court on a case stated by Mr.
H. E. Follock, Acting Police Magistrate, under
Ordinance 22 of 1887. The Magistrate has also
transmitted the depositions as part of the case.

The appellant was convicted by the Magistrate
on the 6th December, with having, in his
possession on board a sampans lying on the
Harbour raw opium in quantities less than one
chest, to wit 1,440 taels, without a valid certificate,
under Ordinance 22 of 1887, and was ordered to
pay a fine of \$1,000, and the opium was ordered
to be forfeited. The Magistrate found as facts:
1st. That the opium was Pains opium which
had been boiled once only for the space of half
an hour, and 2nd. That in order to boil
it must be boiled three or four times for a period
of from one to two hours each time. 3rd. That
the opium in question was not fit for smoking
and could not find a sale in Hongkong. The
Magistrate held that "boil" and "prepare" in
Ordinance 1 of 1884 were synonymous terms, and

that boiled or prepared opium must be taken to
mean opium "fit for smoking" and of a kind which
ordinarily sold in Hongkong. He then held that
as the opium in Court was not fit for smoking it
came within the definition of the Opium in
Ordinance 22 of 1887, sec. 2 which declares that
the opium within the Ordinance means raw,
crude, or unprepared opium. The appellant
contends that he held this opium under the
authority of the Opium Farmer who permitted
him to boil for a fee of \$65 a chest, and that the
Opium Farmer under the Ordinance and grant
from the Government was quite within his rights
in licensing him to boil and prepare opium.
It is also further contended that boiling to any
degree, takes the opium so boiled out of the
category of raw opium, that it would be an
infringement of the monopoly of the opium
Farmer on the part of any one who had not a
license from him to boil to any degree opium, or
have it in his possession without such license.

In October, 1886 there was an appeal from the
Magistrate on the question whether certain
opium was boiled or prepared within the mean-
ing of section 2 of Ordinance 22 of 1884. The
opium farmer was appellant, and Chiu-hu,
a dealer in raw opium, the respondent. The
charge was that the respondent had prepared
opium without a license from the opium farmer.
The Magistrate dismissed the charge and stated
a case for the opinion of this Court. The Magis-
trate in that case stated "that opium boiled and
prepared for smoking purposes undergoes an
elaborate process." "That the opium produced
in the samples could not be smoked by an opium
smoker." The Magistrate also stated that the
respondent was a large raw opium dealer, and
that it was admitted that the opium had been
boiled, but only for the purpose of testing, and
that on the part of the respondent that it had
been decided that "this was not prepared
opium under the Ordinance." The Magistrate
stated "that being of opinion that the Ordinance
refers to the possession and custody of prepared
opium which may be used for smoking and can
be sold for that purpose within the Colony to the
detriment of the Opium Farmers, and being
of opinion that the Ordinance does not
apply to testing samples of raw opium and is not
directed in any way against dealers in raw
opium &c., I gave my determination against
the appellant." It was known that the case was
a test case affecting the whole of the dealers in
raw opium. The case on appeal was argued
and decided on the 12th of October. Unluckily
there is no written judgment to refer to, but
the judge's notes, and the popular
reports in the newspapers. A fairly correct
report however

LATE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, 16th January.
A long debate has taken place in the Reichstag, in the course of which the Liberals vigorously attacked the policy of the Government in West Africa and Zanzibar. Prince Bismarck replied rather acrimoniously, but did not touch upon the main Zanzibar question, reserving his statement till the debate on the East Africa Bill comes off.

Doctor Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, who was confident of the late Emperor Frederick, has resigned. His name appeared in Professor Geffken's letters.

The text of the indictment against Professor Geffken for publishing state secrets has been officially published. It states that the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary is calculated to prejudice the foreign relations of Germany, and Prussia's relations with South Germany, it accuses Professor Geffken at aiming at the overthrow of Prince Bismarck, and gives details of friendship which existed between the late Emperor Frederick and Professor Geffken, in conclusion, it alludes to Sir Robert Morier as Professor Geffken's confidant.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.
President Cleveland in his message to the Congress says, that Germany's proposals for restoration of order in Samoa are circulated to lead to the preponderance of German power in that quarter, a state of things which was never contemplated by the United States and which is inconsistent with previous agreements; the message adds that Germany's recent conduct in assisting at fighting, which has been going on in Samoa, arouses suspicion that she is not content with her neutral position.

MADRAS, January 17th.
The Commerce and Land Mortgage Bank made a profit for the last half year at the rate of nearly 20 per cent per annum, the working capital is now 49 lakhs.

SUKKIM, 17th January.
The rebels in the neighbourhood of Sukkim are again growing aggressive; a spy who was despatched by the Egyptian Government to the Equatorial Provinces, has just returned, having left Khartoum last Christmas. He states that Luiton Pasha is dead, but that the surrender of Bahrelgazel to the Dervishes is merely a rumour, and that the garrison still holds out.

BERLIN, 18th January.
In the Reichstag, to-day, Prince Bismarck asked for a grant of two million marks, to enable Lieutenant Wiseman, as German Imperial Commissioner, to protect German interests in East Africa.

CALCUTTA, January 10th.
Under orders received by telegram from Pekin, the Artillery who had already sent away his luggage, remains at Gnatong, awaiting another official who will help in the negotiations, and is expected to reach in February.

A message from Assam says that the punitive expedition occupied Noked on the 6th instant; extensive preparations had been made to roll huge boulders on the force, but Davis' party went up by an unexpected path in flank on which the Moyunga Miris fled into the jungle after setting fire to their own villages. Noked and Calcutta. The Chief Commissioner visits Calcutta on the 30th instant.

January 20th.
The Governor General has ordered a gratuity to the troops who served in the Sikh expedition; the unit being twenty four rupees for British soldiers, and twelve for native soldiers; followers not allowed any thing.

CAIRO, January 20th.
The Egyptian Government have received news which tends to prove that Emin Pacha had met with no reverse up to the beginning of November.

SUKKIM, January 20th.
Pilgrims who have arrived here from Berber report that troops believed to be under Emin Pacha's command defeated the Mahdists five months ago on White Nile; that also testify to general want of success attending the Mahdi's operations.

Calcutta, 21st January.
Mr. James Hart, brother of the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, who is the official deputized by China to assist in the solution of the Thibet Sikh difficulty, arrived in Calcutta to-day. The Amban, who has retired to Rinchling-gang, will return to Gnatong to meet him.

PARIS, 21st January.
A Report gains ground that the expulsion of the Duke D'Aumale from France will shortly be revoked.

HAIPHONG, 21st January.
An officer and twelve French soldiers have been killed in an engagement with Tonquinese insurgents.

ADEN, January 21st.
The Russian Mission to Abyssinia, which is nominally a religious one, consisting of two hundred Cossacks and a command of the free Cossack Atchikoff, has landed. Tadjura from the Russian Volunteer fleet vessel *Russia*. The movements of the mission are being watched by England and Italy.

AUCKLAND, January 21st.
Some German officers who have arrived here deny the news of German outrages in Samoa which was brought to San Francisco by e-mail.

LONDON, January 2nd.
Mr. David Sheehy M.P. for Galway, has been arrested in Glasgow under the Crimes Act.

A banquet was given last night by the National Liberal Club to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji; the Marquis of Ripon who took the chair made a speech in which he highly eulogized Mr. Dadabhai, his Lordship said that the problem to be solved was how to satisfy the legitimate desires of England had been in the people of India by education; the solution was easier now than it would be later on; he hoped soon to see representatives of India and the Colonies sitting in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Dadabhai, in reply, thanked his hosts for the reception they had given him and said it proved that Englishmen desired to ratify the promises made to admit Indians to the rights of British citizenship.

RIOTS AT CHINKIANG.

BRITISH CONSULATE BURNT DOWN.

U. S. CONSULATE LOOTED.

OTHER HOUSES DESTROYED.

A MOB OF 6,000 CHINESE.

(From the *Shanghai Courier*, 6th Feb.)
Startling news has been received from Chinkiang. It came in the first instance to H.B.M.'s Consul-General and the United States Consul-General during last night, and it is to the effect that a serious riot had broken out in the foreign concession at Chinkiang, and the assistance of a man-of-war was asked for. H.B.M.'s Consul-General at once sent the message to Captain Balfour, the Royal Naval officer in port, and H.B.M.'s *Mutiny* left for Chinkiang shortly before ten o'clock this morning. Telegrams were despatched asking for particulars of the riot, and the news came that the British Consulate and eight other houses had been burnt down, and the United States Consulate looted. No foreign lives had been lost, but one foreigner was missing. It was also mentioned that some of the foreigners escaped to the hills, so it would seem that mob law ruled triumphant in the Concession for a considerable time. The riot itself had been suppressed for the time being but had feeling prevailed. The mob was said to number six thousand, and a further outbreak was feared. It is only ten hours steaming from Shanghai to Chinkiang, so the *Mutiny* will arrive there to-night, and H.B.M.'s *Firebrand* is up the Yangtze, and she also will most likely be soon at the place.

A telegram we have seen since the above was written mentions that the British Consulate and four houses were burnt down, whereas the previous telegram gave the number of houses as eight.

We have seen a Chinese telegram that was received this afternoon in reference to the outbreak and it states that the rioters were "pacified" by the foreigners. The steamer *Kiangyü* was then at Chinkiang, and she was detained by the Commissioner of Customs.

As to the cause of the outbreak no definite news, so far as we can gather, has been received. There is no doubt it was a sudden evulsion of feeling, and we hear from a Chinese source that it was the result of the arrest of a Chinese soldier by a Sikh policeman, that the Sikh had the soldier in custody and was taking him to the British Consulate when he was attacked and the riot followed. Thousands of Chinese soldiers are encamped on the hills round Chinkiang and an opportunity to them to loot would be eagerly availed of. It is the duty of the Chinese officials to safeguard and protect the foreign concessions, and the Chinkiang officials will assuredly find the burning and looting of British and American Consulates no pleasant or inexpensive amusement when the day of settlement comes.

The British Consulate is situated on the Bluff at the back of the Concession, and it stands in its own compound. The American Consulate is about 100 yards from the British Consulate and is at the same elevation. They both tower over the Concession. The rioters, we imagine, have gone from the one to the other, and then directed their attention to the houses.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "HUPAO"]

Chinkiang, 6th February.

Last night, Sikh policemen were engaged here. Yesterday at 4 p.m., a Sikh policeman was beating a Chinaman and kicked him in the lower part of his body. People commenced to collect in thousands. The Tao-tai and District Magistrate were absent at the time at Soochow and the Chi-yuen was away in the country. The petty mandarins, soldiers, and the Consuls tried to quiet the people, but they would not listen to them. Children went and broke down the Police Station. All the foreigners fled on board the *Kiangyü*. The people set fire to the houses and foreign houses in the Settlement. The British and American consulates were burnt down, and the fire ceased about midnight. The petty mandarins captured a Sikh policeman and had him taken into the city. Then the people were glad and dispersed. Six Chinese who were looting at the fire were captured by the mandarins. They are Hanan men. The Chi-yuen arrived at 10 p.m. he was too late to do anything. To-day everything looks peaceful in the Settlement, but lots of soldiers are keeping guard. The man who was kicked by the Sikh policeman is not likely to recover.

(From the *N. C. Daily News*, Feb. 8th.)

News was received in Shanghai from Chinkiang yesterday morning to the effect that the excitement had quieted. We understand that Mr. A. G. Wood and Capt. McEuen had completed arrangements to despatch a number of armed police from the force here to assist in restoring quiet in Chinkiang and information to that effect was wired to the proper quarters in Chinkiang, but the offer was declined as there seemed to be no immediate necessity for the presence of such a force.

A very curious example of Chinese diplomacy and ideas of international usage and etiquette was afforded by the Viceroy Tseng, who telegraphed yesterday evening to the Shanghai Tao-tai to try and stop the despatch of any foreign men-of-war to Chinkiang, saying that his forces were quite able to deal with the disturbance. The *Mutiny* had left before this message arrived and even if she had not, it is not supposed that the receipt of this extraordinary message beforehand would have prevented her going.

We understand that a Chinese man-of-war with a number of soldiers on board has been ordered to Chinkiang to punish the rioters. Steps are being taken, we believe, in H.M.'s Office of Works here for the immediate rebuilding of the Consulate, but the work of reconstruction will hardly be commenced for some little time to allow the feeling in Chinkiang to subside.

HOW THE RIOT ORIGINATED.

We are indebted to a Chinkiang resident for the following account of the riot and its most probable origin. Some three or four months ago instructions were issued by the Chinkiang Municipal Council to the police to clear certain roads in the Concession, which had been taken possession of by crowds of pedlars, rowdies and others. A Sikh constable was ordered to tell the crowd to "move on" which demand they resisted and a disturbance followed. The interpreter in the American Consulate was on the scene and caught hold of the Sikh and attempted to drag him away saying, "he would bring him before the Council." The Sikh however declined to go further than the Police Station, and there the interpreter alleged that the Constable had insulted and assaulted him. The charge was afterwards investigated by the Council, and though nothing was proved against the constable, who was only carrying out his orders, he was reprimanded, more to appease the Chinese than anything else. This did, however, not appease the interpreter, and from that time there was a very strong feeling against the Sikhs, the dismissal of all of whom was demanded by the Chinese, which demand the Council refused to accede to. On last Tuesday it appears a Sikh interfered with a crowd of noisy people and told one man in particular to go away. This man afterwards went to the Station and complained that he had been kicked by the Sikh. The Police Surgeon and a Chinese doctor afterwards examined the man, but could find no traces of his having received any violence, he was sent about his business. A short distance from the station he fell down, it is supposed "shaming himself," and a crowd of excited Chinese of the low class and including large numbers of children, and women surrounded the man shouting that he was dead and that the Sikh had killed him. A rush was made upon the Station which in less time than it takes to write it, was completely invested by the howling and excited mob. The occupants of the Station, consisting of Mr. Nissoon, six Sikhs and eight Chinese constables, flew for their lives through the back door, and the mob commenced to demolish the building which was speedily accomplished, hardly one stone being left standing on another, the crowd pulling the place completely down. The next move was to the residence of some of the Municipal Council, the crowd shouting that they wanted Mr. Gregg, and Mr. David. The occupants of these houses escaped out by the back doors and the crowd smashed windows but did not enter the houses, apparently being told that there were no Europeans inside. In the meantime Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul, had sent to the native and bribed to send him

assistance, and after some delay four unarmed soldiers arrived on the scene, but they were powerless, or unwilling to interfere with the proceedings of the crowd, who after setting fire to Mr. Duff's houses directed their attention to the British Consulate. Mr. Mansfield, Mrs. Mansfield, their two children and all the other occupants of the building had barely time to fly when the building was in flames, the rioters piling inflammable stuff on all sides. Not a book or paper was saved, we believe, and the entire building was consumed. Mrs. Mansfield had not even time to get her shoes on, and in this plight had to fly to a place of safety. The next building, the American Consulate, was then attacked, but changing their tactics, the rioters did not set fire to it because it was surrounded by Chinese houses, but contented themselves with stripping it of everything moveable and looting it completely. The native military authorities had by this time bestirred themselves so far as to send down six more unarmed men, who either from fear or inability or sympathy, which seems more likely, did not interfere with the work of destruction, but stood by while the miscreants were busy. In fact it is stated on good authority that some of the braves actually turned their uniforms inside out and joined in the work of demolishing the property of the "foreign devils." General Jones, and wife and child had to fly in the same precipitate manner as the residents in the adjoining consulates and almost the whole foreign population which is about seventy-five at the outside were in full flight over the hill, the ladies of the community with their children rushing from their houses in the clothes they stood in and leaving all their property at the mercy of the mob. The crowd then commenced to fire the concession, various places, now of force new houses recently built, by Mr. Duff, one of which was occupied by Mr. Innocent of the Customs, whose wife was lying dangerously ill inside, was in a blaze in a few minutes, and has been burnt down. A large number of native soldiers had by this time arrived and some petty mandarins appeared on the scene, but they either could or would do nothing to quell the riot, which had now assumed enormous proportions, the streets and Bund of the Concession being densely packed with a savage mob among whom a foreigner could not appear with safety. Mr. Gregg, in passing through from the Consulate, was attacked and badly injured with stones. This we believe the only case of personal injuries to a foreigner, but, it is after the riot, a great number of houses have fallen into the hands of the Chinese and was carried off into the city. The mob then set fire to two missionaries' houses outside the concession, the Rev. Mr. Bryan and the Rev. Mr. Huxney which were seen in ashes along with the Baptist chapel to which they were attached. A large godown belonging to Pêre Chivaller, containing a quantity of valuable property, was also burnt down, and we believe another godown was also destroyed. The Methodist Chapel was looted, and the Customs Club set on fire and looted. The little foreign community after a most trying time, in which several ladies had hysterics, reached a place of safety on board the bulk *Cadia*, where they remained till the welcome arrival of the steamer *Kiangyü*. In the evening, the foreigners who were on board the bulk swarmed down to the river side, but the precaution of raising the bridge had been fortunately taken, and they were unable to get on board which they attempted to do several times. The foreigners numbering between fifty and sixty were then transferred to the steamer, which was placed in the kindest manner by the Captain and Officers, at their disposal. They remained on board all night and next day an attempt was made to get on shore by some of the gentlemen, escorted by Chinese soldiers and the sailors of the *Kiangyü*. They succeeded only in bringing back a few valuables from their houses, which did not appear to have suffered in most instances beyond having all their windows broken. The concession, however, presents a very changed appearance, not a lamp was left standing, the roads were torn up in places, the railings and trees along the Bund pulled down.

The mob on this occasion presented a much more strong inclination to do violence to foreigners than on the previous day and stones were frequently thrown. In one scuffle Mr. Bean, we are told, was captured by the mob, and carried a short distance, but he was subsequently recaptured by the sailors and soldiers and put on board again. The crowd had increased in dimensions since the previous day, and the Concession was entirely in their hands. The native officials were going about apparently trying to pacify the rioters, and the Chief Magistrate's chair was smashed and he himself roughly handled.

It seems that while the Consulate was burning about two hundred soldiers appeared on the scene, with fixed bayonets, of which they made no further use however than to loosen the bricks for the rioters to throw at the windows of other houses.

As we mentioned yesterday several telegrams from the Consuls were sent to Shanghai for help in the shape of a man-of-war.

It was the general opinion that if the native authorities had sent a strong body of soldiers upon the scene at once instead of shilly-shallying after their wonted manner, the riot would have been easily repressed at the beginning. Strange to say the rioters did not interfere with the Customs House, people or buildings, and nearly all the Customs' people with their wives and families have remained behind. The rest of the community, with the exception of General Jones, U. S. Consul, Messrs. Mansfield, H. B. M.'s Consul, Gregg, Starkey, and M. S. Jerdin went on board the *Ngankin* when she arrived.

On Wednesday afternoon the Viceroy's Deputy saw Mr. Mansfield and implored him not to send for a foreign man-of-war, being probably apprehensive for his own and fellow officials' but, if not of some extent, he was informed that the Chinese officials were nearly all away at the time of the riot, and that they have since sent a couple of thousand soldiers to the scene, where they have now little more to do than keep watch over the ruins of the lately flourishing little concession.

About the time the *Ngankin* was leaving Chinkiang, the mob were commencing to burn down a number of Chinese houses belonging to Mr. Chu Yu-chue (of the China Merchants Company) of which Mr. Starkey is the agent. The crowd piled reeds soaked in kerosene oil against the houses, and set them alight, which method they are also said to have applied to some of the foreign buildings destroyed.

LATER.
We received a telegram dated 2.30 yesterday, reporting quiet in Chinkiang.

ARRIVAL OF THE REFUGEES.

The *Ngankin* arrived here yesterday afternoon with full particulars of the Chinkiang riot and many of the residents. It appears the *Ngankin* arrived at Wuhu at 9 a.m. on the 6th, and the agent having received a message from Chinkiang asking for the steamer to be sent on as a man-of-war, the *Ngankin* was sent on as a man-of-war, and Captain Berke and Mr. Campbell, the Chief Engineer, did their utmost to comply, and the *Ngankin* made the run down in seven hours, arriving at Chinkiang at 5 p.m. When they got there, they found the *Kiangyü* alongside the C. N. Co.'s bulk *Cadia*, with nearly all the foreigners belonging to Chinkiang on board. The residents then went on board the bulk and

the *Kiangyü* left for Hankow, whereupon the *Ngankin* took her place at the bulk, and the residents went on board of her. The captain, officers and engineers placed their cabins at their service. The steamers remained alongside the bulk, and arms and ammunition were secured, while those connected with the boilers were laid, so that should the rioters attempt to board, they would meet with a warm reception. The same precautions had been taken on board the *Kiangyü*. The *Ngankin* had orders to remain at Chinkiang and she did so till midnight when the *Shal* hove, in sight, she then left, and yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock the *Mutiny* was met off the North Tree, so that the man-of-war would not reach Chinkiang till late in the afternoon. We hear that the *Ngankin* made a signal to the *Mutiny* to "hurry up." As the *Mutiny* left Shanghai so late on Wednesday morning, she lost the tide and did not get over the Voosung Bar till 3 p.m. In consequence of the delay, she was not able to get over the Langshan Crossing till early yesterday morning.

The following Chinkiang residents came down by the *Ngankin*:—Mrs. Mansfield and 3 children, Mrs. Gregg and child, Mrs. Longden and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kupfer and 3 children, Mrs. Southcott, Mrs. Innocent and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and 3 children, the Rev. and Mrs. Huxney and 4 children, Mrs. Schjold and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Nunn and child, Mr. and Mrs. David, Mrs. Launcey, Mr. Pim, Dr. Lynch and 6 Sikh policemen.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 9th February 1889.

The two Hongkong steam launches *Wing Kwei* and *Yow On*, which were seized by the Canton authorities for resorting to unopened ports, have been released and granted a license for one year to tow passenger junks from Hongkong to Nishan and Kow-tow respectively (places between Hongkong and Swatow). For this concession, they each have to pay \$3000 per annum to the Canton Treasury. In reference to this matter, it is noticeable that the Imperial Maritime Customs claimed in recent cases of some notoriety as illegal trading has now been officially sanctioned; and further, that the Canton authorities assert a jurisdiction over the British Colony of Hongkong in licensing British owned launches to ply from that colony as a basis. This is the thin end of the wedge with a vengeance towards attacking the coast trade from Hongkong. I am informed that the *Wing Kwei* and *Yow On* have already commenced running from your port and are doing a satisfactory passenger business. To escape the difficulty of specially mentioning Hongkong owned launches, the Chinese authorities (never backward at trying to steer clear of the winds eye), have only specified the junks by name or description, but here comes in the nice question: apropos of the Steam Boat Company and "B. S." in *re the Paris* whether a Chinese junk, fastened by simply "dogged" nails, is a craft more suitable for passenger trade, than a thoroughly well built foreign steamer? It is a question which in the settlement of the *Paris* matter has to be taken into consideration by the Colonial Government, for they certainly have no right to countenance passenger traffic from the colony by vessels which Policemen XX can kick the sides in without much effort with his long sixteens, and deny it to vessels of proper construction.

HONOURS AND IMPERIALISM.

When Sir Thomas Millicraith visited England during his first Premiership, he had occasion necessarily, to call on the Colonial Office. Lord Carnarvon was at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, and held, metaphorically speaking, the fate of these communities in the hollow of his hand. Since that time his Lordship has favoured us with a visit and the people of the colony, or at least some of them, have had an opportunity of learning with a certain degree of directness what sort of a man had been their special Providence. Sir Thomas Millicraith had anticipated the later impressions thus formed. He had among his familiar friends made no secret of his valuation. Reduced to the vernacular of the vulgar, his description of the Imperial magnate may be rendered as a conglomeration of a long series of adjectives, all selected on the same "principle," and generally with identical results. The "principle" has been a simple one. So many seats in the Cabinets to be filled; so many aspirants who must be provided with seats. Buffly and stuffily being provided for, what remains for Guffy? Shove him into the Colonial Office!

It would be absurd to pretend that—other things being equal—it should not be possible to pick from 35,000,000 of inhabitants of Great Britain a Cabinet collection which should, man for man, be superior to any Ministries which could be got together in the Australia with their 3,000,000 or so of people. And it is to be admitted that although "other things" are not the only things, it is not an advantage to be able to draw on a leisure class of highly-educated persons of independent means, for Parliamentary rulers, the mother country is all ahead. But if it be an advantage to have the biggest pick of men of simply natural parts and shrewdness, the balance seems rather to incline in the opposite direction. Parliamentary representation in Great Britain has been, and still is, an almost exclusive privilege of one or two classes. In Australia it is open to every class. Thus it may be that the scope for choice is about numerical equality after all, and that the Englishman is a University training officialdom do not necessarily confer upon the typical trained aspirant for legislative functions in Great Britain, any qualifications of practical value. And the possession of redundant wealth, inherited or acquired, does not carry with it intellectual aptitude for administrative functions.

It follows that, despite the occasional prominence achieved in British politics by men of exceptional gifts added to accidental accomplishments, the colonial legislatures have been on the average constituted of men quite equal to all the duties which are committed to them, and have been the Parliament of the mother country. The accomplishments, in fact, of a Canning, a Burke, a Gladstone, or of the late Earl Derby, serve chiefly to embellish the solid parts and to illuminate the gifts which such men derived from nature. The instance of Benjamin Disraeli supports this proposition. Possessed of little Latin and less Greek; unable to converse in French, the language of diplomacy, his natural gifts made him the real, although not the nominal, chief of Lord Derby, author of a translation of the *Iliad*, and enabled him to hold his own on equal terms with Gladstone, a man distinguished among the schoolmen of any age. "A dog not barked at by an Australian Parliament" touches the depths of incompetency which has been bestowed by the present Legislature of New South Wales. Our annual present no instance of a Cabinet which would compare favourably with one which comprises a Roberts, an Albigal, an Inglis, and a Simpson. But no matter what intellectual strength might be embodied in Australian Parliaments, the future of these regions would be compromised were it not for

the happy fatuousness of the rulers of the mother country.

There is no possibility of misconceiving the divergent tendency of policies in Great Britain and in Australia with respect to the future relations of the two countries. Tardily but surely the rulers of the mother country are awakening to the enormous value of the vast continent which was once scorned as a worthless desert. It has dawned at length upon the ruling classes that while they and their forefathers have been pouring out blood and treasure immeasurable to preserve some inscrutable balance of power in Europe, a territory which can never be English, there is here, at the Antipodes, a continent equal in area and superior in potentialities which is nominally all their own, and may, by adroit management, be retained as an appanage of the Crown. The floundering fashion in which it is attempted to regain or retain dominion in Australia is infinitely diverting. Since the colonists of North America succeeded in achieving independence, despite the most strenuous exertions of the fighting power of Great Britain, the ruling class in that country appear to lose all nerve when a question of white colonists and their inclinations arises.

It is almost humiliating, even to an Australian, to observe the timorous flutter occasioned among British statesmen by the rough and vigorous arrogance of the Premier of Queensland. The statesmen of the sometime Great Power evidently do not know which way to turn. To concede the demands of the colonists is plainly to countenance a distinct step towards ultimate independence and separation. But to refuse concurrence appears a sure way of accelerating the very same thing. As a matter of fact, the dilemma is one which a great statesman would speedily solve. He would either recognise that it is "the manifest destiny" of Australasia to develop into a mighty nationality, or would perceive the fallacy of such a forecast. In the former case he would bow to the inevitable, and address himself to preparing the way to a separation which should be effected in a manner and in a spirit calculated to ensure the maximum of advantage to the mother country. If, on the other hand, he flouted the "manifest destiny" theory, he would set himself to foil the separatist tendencies of the colonists. A British statesman who had faith in the abiding grandeur and power of his country, would see little difficulty in dealing with the aspirations of rampant colonies. He would believe that he possessed two methods of attaining success, each probably capable of achieving success, separately; and both, united, certain of doing so. Of these, one is cajolery, and the other is force. No able man attempts force until he has made sure that cajolery is vain. Hence cajolery would probably be the first recourse. And it would be a dangerous weapon if employed in real earnest. There would be no difficulty whatever in seducing from separatist inclinations a powerful section of the most influential class in the community. The wealthy lower orders would be only too happy to meet the seduction half-way. Having money they would look for distinction which the moneyless should not share. Political station is not maintainable without ability distinct from the mere sordid faculty of acquiring and accumulating wealth. There have been Premiers and other Ministers who have gained office chiefly because they were wealthier than other aspirants. But none have long held office so acquired. They have been jostled out of power by "penniless adventurers," as they love to call the class of brainy men whose intellectual qualities are of a higher than the grubbing order. The magnate of Potts Point or Toorak is shouldered out of the place of power and prominence by some fellow who would be out at elbows were he to wear only coats he paid for, or by some other, chiefly notable in private life for his disreputable habit of obtaining money by false pretences, or his constant condition of chronic insolvency.

There is no joy in distinctions only to be won by sacrifices and exertions, only to be maintained by strenuous effort, not to be had at all without a disagreeable compliance to the vulgar crowd, and, after all, shared with every Tom, Jack, and Harry who has parts enough to humbug the public and make himself troublesome in Parliament. Hereditary distinctions are baits that would hook the entire snobocracy of the Australias. It is positively wonderful that the British governing class has not perceived this long ago. It is more than probable that they will perceive it very shortly. Perhaps, however, the recognition of the fact may come too late. Even now it would be awkward for any professing National Australian of note to accept a titular distinction from the Imperial Powers. The contempt for colonial personages felt by an hereditary Sovereign, an old nobility, and the series of simulative gentry who give a tone to the ideas of the governing class in Great Britain, has been permitted to sway somewhat over long. For lack of a titled class and the significant class which either grovels to titles or hopes vaguely to gain one somehow or sometime, the Democratic sentiment is becoming hard set in these colonies. There is actually only one Australian baronet in Australia, and there have been but three or four such creations altogether. With haughty disdain the Sovereign and his counsellors have treated colonists as unworthy of sharing in even the meanness of existing distinctions. Even the order of the Bath, of which so many of our wealthy lower orders are so obviously in need, has been withheld from them. A special order has been invented to spare the bearers of distinctions more antique the degradation of association with the despised colonists, and so little regard has been held for that order that no pains have been taken to exclude from participation in it, even among those who have been affronted by nomination to its distinctions, men held in contempt among the society in which they moved. Thus by an inspired perversity stupid haughtiness and the worst of all, the thought of a degraded class, have been affronted, and no Imperialistic act has been created among the colonists. More sagacious counsels may, however, yet prevail, and among the gravest dangers to Australian independence is the possibility that the advent of a titular distinction may create divisions among our people.

Falling this, the alternative of force remains. It has been a fashion among us in Australia to call attention to the fact that the populations of Australian colonies now aggregate more than the number of inhabitants of the British North American provinces at the time when they wrenched their freedom from the resisting grasp of Great Britain. The inference has been drawn that, consequently, a similar contest here would certainly have like results. That impression appears also to prevail among the legislators and rulers of England. On no other hypothesis can their meek submission to the flouts of colonial leaders be explained. But no matter by whom the idea is held, it is undoubtedly attributable to a superficial acquaintance with history. The Americans revolted, struggled, and were successful. These are the naked facts. And on these a precedent is founded. But the student of history knows how was the struggle, and how uncertain the event for years after. He knows that it was not the colonists of America who foiled the might of Britain, but that the fleets and armies of France co-operated in the struggle, and Great Britain had on her hands during its continuance, not merely her revolted colonists, but the French and the Dutch. Moreover, the conditions of warfare were entirely different from those which now prevail. The American settlers had among them bodies of veterans accustomed to face in the field the soldiers of the French king. The backwoodsmen were hardened guerrillas, used to warfare by

constant skirmishes with the dangerous aborigines. They were marksmen from childhood. And the civilian of those days with his fowling-piece was a better armed man than the regular troops with their clumsy and wild-shooting muskets. To-day all that is changed. The arms of the civilian are paltry as contrasted with the weapons of the soldier. A crowd of countrymen such as confronted the British troops at Lexington, and drove them back in confusion and dismay, would to-day be mowed down with ease and certainty. The moral of these considerations is simple. The hopes of Australian nationalists at the present must be centred less in their own strength or adroitness than in the remarkable capacity for blundering displayed by the representatives of the would-be exploiters of Great Britain.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy, in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonial:—"I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favourably of its good effect; it has been in each case taken most readily."—W. PEARSON, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Bullock Hospital. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Co-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY will be held THIS EVENING, the 11th February, at No. 18, Bank Buildings, at 8.45 O'CLOCK, subject for Discussion "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Travel." Hongkong 11th February, 1889. [189]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY will Repeat GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERETTA 'IOLANTHE' ON SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on MONDAY, 13th instant, at 9 A.M.

Tickets for Back Seats of the Stalls may be had at the Door of the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.—Price, \$1.

R. LYALL, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 11th February, 1889. [190]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. WEEKLY SPOON COMPETITION. 800 YARDS, 10 SHOTS.

ENTRANCE FEE 10 Cents, payable on the Ground. NEXT SATURDAY, the 16th February, at 9 O'CLOCK.

Carbines allowed Two Shot extra. On THURSDAY AFTERNOONS the Range is reserved for Practice at 800 and 900 Yards.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 9th February, 1889. [191]

NOTICE.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Are clear, cool, & preserving to the Sight

MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the VICTORIA HOTEL FOR 14 DAYS ONLY (till the 26th Instant).

Mr. LAWRENCE'S Pamphlet "Ignorance the cause of numerous Eye Diseases" free on application.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS, London, Calcutta and Bombay. Hongkong, 11th February, 1889. [192]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. GERSHOM STEWART, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and my Business will hereafter be carried on under the name and title of ANTON & STEWART. J. ROSS ANTON. Hongkong, 11th January, 1889. [193]

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M. at the Company's Office.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 11th February, 1889. [194]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 for 5.30

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,
No. 37.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th day of February, 1889, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 Years.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [137]

Particulars of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1889, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 Years.

No. of Registry	No. of Sale	Locality	N. Boundary Measurements	S. Boundary Measurements	E. Boundary Measurements	W. Boundary Measurements	Contents in Annual	Rent	Price	Use
14	14	Inland Lot No. 14.	55' 3"	18' 9"	53' 1"	11' 6"	1,535	\$	2,000	
		Along Wong Street.								

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, of TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1889, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th Proximo to the 19th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1889. [139]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3.15 O'CLOCK P.M., of the 19th day of February, 1889, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.
That Article No. 9 of the Articles of Association be altered by eliminating therefrom the words "One Hundred Thousand" and substituting therefor the words "One Hundred and Fifty Thousand."

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1889. [140]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Pedder Street, on MONDAY, the 25th February instant, at 12 O'CLOCK (NOON) to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1888, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 24th day of February instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [159]

NOTICE TO COMPRODORES.

TENDERS will be received, up to the 25th February instant, for the SUPPLY of the PROVISIONS required for the use of the SAILED HOME. The Contract to be from 1st March, 1889 to 28th February, 1890.

Address: Superintendent, Sailed Home, from whom further Particulars may be obtained.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1889. [182]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN
LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 6% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Office of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 17th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, the FULL DISCOUNT OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5% payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Under- signed BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER,
Agent for the Official Liquidator,
Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq.
2, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL\$300,000
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

OF WHICH 15,000 SHARES ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

(The remaining 15,000 Shares have been taken up on the same terms as the Shares now offered to the Public.)

PAYMENT TO BE AS FOLLOWS:—
ON APPLICATION\$1.
ON ALLOTMENT\$1.

The Balance at call (on One Month's notice being given) as required to meet drafts for purchase of Plant and otherwise for the purposes and the extension of the business of the Company.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of \$1 per share, must be sent to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 12th day of February, 1889.

For prospectus and for forms of application for shares, apply to the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
or to
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Dated the 24th day of January, 1889. [174]

THE SONGEI KOVAH PLANTING CO.,
LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 12.30 p.m.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1889. [171]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Cardiganshire	London	February 11th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Antenor	London	February 12th	Butterfield & Swire.
Chiva	Bombay	February 13th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
City of Peking	San Francisco	February 13th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Highfield	London	February 13th	Messageries Maritimes.
Yankee	Marseilles	February 16th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Japan	Braunschweig	February 16th	Russell & Co.
Tannadice	Port Darwin	February 17th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	February 20th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Arabic	San Francisco	February 26th	

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	VESSELS	AGENTS	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Peninsular	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 13th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Deucalion	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, daylight.
London, via Suez Canal	Glenavon	Butterfield & Swire	About Feb. 15th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes	Feb. 20th, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Braunschweig	Melchers & Co.	Feb. 17th, at 10 a.m.
Taipei, via Straits, &c.	Maria Teresa	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	Feb. 13th, at noon.
New York	Strathleven	Adamson, Bell & Co.	February 18th.
San Francisco, via Yhamma	Belgia	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Feb. 21st, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. & C.	Parthia	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Feb. 17th, at 1 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Taiyuan	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Feb. 20th, at 4 p.m.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Provincia	Butterfield & Swire	About Feb. 17th.
Singapore	Bengloe	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Iloilo	Sarthe	Ban Ho & Co.	February 13th.
Yokohama, via Nankai, &c.	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 16th, daylight.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Yangtze	Messageries Maritimes	About Feb. 16th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Menclaus	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Achilles	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
Shanghai	Antenor	Butterfield & Swire	February 14th.
Haiphong	Clara	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Namoa	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Feb. 13th, daylight.

Intimations.

A. HAHN,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.
PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: 410 HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 22, ELGIN STREET.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [137]

300,000 Afflicted People

DOCT. FORGET'S SIRUP

It is the best of all remedies for the cure of all the diseases of the throat and lungs.

36 Rue Vivienne

CHABLE

PARIS

300,000 Afflicted People

CHARLES' CITRATE OF IRON

It is the best of all remedies for the cure of all the diseases of the blood.

EPILEPSY

Hysteria, Convulsions

and all the diseases of the nervous system

LAROYENNE'S

Charmant of the Paris Academy of Medicine

This mode of treatment was first adopted by Dr. Laroyenne at the central hospital (Hotel-Dieu) in this medical department; by Dr. Fauriol at the private hospital, member of the Academy of Medicine, and Dr. Babinowitch, member of the Academy of Paris, and the Institute of France. These eminent doctors have ascertained the constant and periodical decrease of the fluids which are soon after radically cured. This PREPARATION is combined with the Anesthetics and Oils of Thyme. Price of a Bottle for France, 20 fr.

The treatment is never to be continued after three or six weeks of the treatment 4 bottles are sufficient.

Depot in Paris: DUREL, 7, Boulevard Denain.

Depot in Hong-Kong: A. S. WATSON & Co.

EPILEPSY

AND ALL

Nervous Diseases

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 11, Praya Central.
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION

FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.
IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLensburg STOCKDEER,
ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS
AND EVERY KIND OF SHIPS
STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY,
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1889. [165]

FOR SALE.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCON'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS,
BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
BRANDIES, WHISKIES,
"EMPIRE" ALE AND STOUT,
MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE"
LUBRICATORS,
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
COOKING STOVES, SCALES,
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES,
JUVENILE VELOCIPEDS HORSES AND
TRICYCLES,
BICYCLE WHEELS FOR HINRICKSHAS,
SCOTT'S WATER MACHINERY,
JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1888. [11]

NOTICE.
JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London says:
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [12]

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
WATERBURY WATCHES,
the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best
Time-keepers Invented.
\$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS
for each Watch.
Orders from Overseas to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
(Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches.)
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [113]

A. G. GORDON & CO.
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-
MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.
WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.
OFFICE:
CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [14]

Intimations.

MASONIC BALL, 1889.

A MASONIC BALL, under the Auspices of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of Hongkong and South China, will be held at the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 15th February. Brethren desirous of inviting Guests, are requested to send the names of their friends to the undersigned.

The Subscription is limited to \$10 for Masons and \$5 for each Guest invited (non-Masons).
ALF. WOOLLEY,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1889. [100]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH.....MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

THE
CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

LIST of Subscribers to the TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

- 1.—Hongkong Telegraph Office.
- 2.—Manson, Dr. P., Queen's Road.
- 3.—Cantlie, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
- 4.—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
- 5.—Manson, Dr. P., Victoria Peak.
- 6.—Vernon, J. Y. V., Victoria Peak.
- 7.—Cantlie, Dr. J., Robinson Road.
- 8.—C. & J. Telephone Co., Ltd.
- 9.—Postrecker, L., Robinson Road.
- 10.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
- 11.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
- 12.—Chater and Vernon.
- 13.—Daily Press.
- 14.—Russell & Co.
- 15.—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
- 16.—Great Northern Telegraph Co.
- 17.—Central Police Station.
- 18.—Watson & Co., A. S. S. Ltd.
- 19.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
- 20.—Butterfield & Swire.
- 21.—P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
- 22.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
- 23.—Cruickshank, Wm., Pedder's Street.
- 24.—"China Mail."
- 25.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Pedder's Street.
- 26.—Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.
- 27.—Aberdeen Dock.
- 28.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
- 29.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
- 30.—Holliday, J. F., Victoria Peak.
- 31.—Peak Hotel.
- 32.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Steam Saw Mill.
- 33.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
- 34.—Leyton, B., Residence.
- 35.—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
- 36.—Cruickshank, Wm., Victoria Dispensary.
- 37.—Ah Yon & Co., 80, Praya Central.
- 38.—Linstead & Davis.
- 39.—Foster, F. T. P.
- 40.—Hancock, W. St. John H., C.E.
- 41.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
- 42.—Dodwell, F.
- 43.—Government House.
- 44.—Hughes & Exra.
- 45.—Bellios & Co.
- 46.—Bellios, E. R., Caine Road.
- 47.—Do, Victoria Peak.
- 48.—The Imports and Exports Office.
- 49.—Morris & Ray.
- 50.—Judd, Walter, Cameron Villas.
- 51.—Webster, F.
- 52.—Hartigan, Dr. W., Residence.
- 53.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
- 54.—Soy Sing.
- 55.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.
- 56.—Stevens & Co., Geo. R.
- 57.—do, Residence.
- 58.—Subscription to Exchange \$50 per Annum.
- 59.—H. F. HAYLAR, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [850]

For Sale.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [607]

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [604]

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST
FOR 1889.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW
ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS,
IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG
DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following
Agents:—

- HONGKONG:—Mr. W. Brewer,
Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.,
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Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited,
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,
Messrs. The Hall & Holt Co.,
Man Yu Tong, Hollywood Road.
CANTON:—Mr. M. F. de Silva,
MACAO:—Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.,
SWATOW:—Messrs. Quich & Co.,
AMOI:—Mr. N. Moale,
FOOCHOW:—Messrs. Hodge & Co.,
SHANGHAI:—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited,
Yokohama:—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited,
BANKOK:—Rev. S. J. Smith,
SINGAPORE:—Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited,
PARIS:—Messrs. Amidee Prince & Co.,
LONDON:—Messrs. Amidee Prince & Co.,
or to
THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Pedder's Hill, Hongkong,
7th January, 1889.

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE
ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY
In connection with Life Assurance Business
is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident
Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of
application and all information will be promptly
afforded on application to any of the Standard
Company's Agents, or to

THE BORNIO COMPANY, LD.,
Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333-33-
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LIP SING, Esq. Lo YUUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [858]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [112]

To be Let.

TO LET,
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE, No. 31, "West Villa," Pokfulam
Road.
BUNGALOW, No. 35, Pokfulam Road and
Third Street.
From 1st March, 1889.

HOUSE, No. 1, Hollywood Road, now in the
occupation of Dr. C. GERLACH.
From 1st June, 1889.

HOUSE, No. 1, "Cameron Villas," East
Peak.
Apply to
BELIOS & Co.,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1889. [118]

TOILET.

SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 64,
Queen's Road Central.
Possession from 1st April next.
Apply to
LAI HING & Co.,
No. 15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1889. [115]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, No. 23, Shelley Street, with
or without BOARD.
Apply to
A. B. C.,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1889. [170]

TO LET, FURNISHED.

A "The Peak," "Dunford" A FIVE ROOMED
HOUSE with Tennis Court. Possession
from the 15th instant to the 31st March, 1889, or
1890.
Apply to
J. Y. V. VERNON,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1888. [129]

TO LET.

A "The Peak," "LA HACIENDA," formerly
occupied by Sir George Phillip.
Apply to
H. N. MOD